

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and probably to-morrow;
moderate temperature; variable winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 82; lowest, 66.
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 9—DAILY.

LANDIS WAGE CUTS SMASH HIGH COST OF BUILDING IN CHICAGO

Workers in 44 Construction
Trades Reduced From 10
to 33 Per Cent. by His
Decision.

BIG OPERATIONS START

\$50,000,000 Jobs Will at
Once Be Completed, Giv-
ing Employment to
50,000 Men.

WORK RESTRICTIONS END

Labor Saving Machinery May
Be Used—New Conditions
End All Chances of
Open Shop.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Smashing the cost of building in Chicago and reducing wage scales for the construction workers, Judge Landis to-day handed down his decision in the building arbitration, which has been before him for nearly three months.

The wage cuts varied from 10 to as high as 33 per cent. of the old union rate of pay of \$1.25 an hour for skilled workers and affect 50,000 union workers affiliated with forty-four building trades, coupled with the elimination of all restrictions on labor saving machinery and materials of any sort save prison made. Judge Landis estimated the saving in actual cost would be about 20 per cent.

Only one craft was left at \$1.25 an hour—the stone carvers, whose experience in chiseling intricate designs on stone places them, it is said, above the others. The tile layers or fireproofers were granted \$1.12½ an hour.

No wage is announced for the carpenters, the painters, sheet metal workers, elevator constructors, glaziers or fixture hangers. All of these were originally in the wage controversy, but withdrew following a clash over Judge Landis's refusal to be a party to certain clauses in their agreements. At one stage of the arbitration Judge Landis advised certain of the union officials to take a lawyer to keep them out of trouble, because he saw violations of Federal and State laws in some of the agreements.

How Reductions Run.

Reductions from the \$1.25 rate for the important unions for the following: Plumbers, 95 cents; bricklayers, \$1.10; steamfitters, 95 cents; electricians, \$1.10; cement finishers, 85 cents; ornamental iron workers, 95 cents; slate and tile roofers, \$1.

Common labor was slashed more deeply, coming down from the old scale of \$1 to 72½ cents an hour. Excavating laborers receive 47½ cents an hour and wall excavators a slightly higher amount.

Although the carpenters were not included in the arbitration, Judge Landis said they were entitled to \$1 an hour. The plasterers and painters also remained outside the arbitration.

Rejection of the wage decision was expected by the Chicago Building Trades Council. A special meeting of officials and business agents of the unions affected by the cut to protest against the decision was called by Kearney for Thursday afternoon.

"I feel that if we can point out to Judge Landis wherein some of the wages he fixed are unjust he will readjust them," Mr. Kearney said. And that's the purpose of the meeting.

The unions affected promised to abide by the result of the arbitration before Judge Landis would agree to become umpire.

The plumbers and steamfitters, who had always been near the top of every wage scale, to-day found themselves at 95 cents an hour, 15 cents lower than the wage of the bricklayers, with whom they had hitherto kept even pace. This was explained by Judge Landis in his decision as follows:

"Employers and employees of some trades, acting in cooperation, have refused to the public the benefit of the economy that would result from the operation of the provision which would prevent the contractor from working on his own job. Three trades require work to be done by skilled men that laborers or helpers might do. Therefore, fixing the wage in these trades, I have been obliged to consider the waste thus occasioned."

50,000 to Resume Work.

As a result of the decision it was expected that between 40,000 and 50,000 men would be back at work with hammer, trowel and shovel before Monday next.

The mortgage cut in building payrolls will be little more than twenty-five per cent., according to prominent contractors. The largest construction job in the city, being built by the Koppers Company of Pittsburgh for the gas company, reported this morning that the cut of wages in the Landis award will result in a \$15,000 a week reduction on the job, which will last for two months more.

The new wage scale, coupled with the abolition of restrictions on the hiring of men and the use of labor saving devices and material, was asserted by E. E. Davidson, president of the Illinois Society of Architects, to constitute one of the most momentous decisions ever handed down in the history of the United States building industry.

"Not only that," he said, "but it saves union labor from an open shop in Chicago. Not another Judge but Landis could have put this thing over."

Under the working rules, conditions which were imposed by the Daily Legislative

Taking Drink in Zion Costs Louis F. Swift, Jr., \$200

WAUKESHA, Ill., Sept. 7.—Louis F. Swift, Jr., of Chicago, son of the millionaire packer, and Dr. George E. Tennyson, also of Chicago, to-day pleaded guilty to having taken a drink of alcoholic liquor in Zion on Saturday. Judge Parson of the Lake County Court fined them \$200 each.

MRS. T. ROOSEVELT'S MULE IS TIED IN RACE

Mrs. J. Griswold Webb Drives
Nellie to Nose and Nose Finish
at Dutchess Fair.

ONE FARMER IS SPOTTED

18x6 Inch Butter Beans, 8 Foot
Geraniums, Among Displays
at Rhinebeck.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The crowd at the Dutchess County Fair, opening at Rhinebeck yesterday, looked down the track, eager, tense.

"They're off!" shouted a man in the grand stand. The crowd at the Dutchess County Fair, opening at Rhinebeck yesterday, looked down the track, eager, tense.

"They're off!" shouted a man in the grand stand, but the quiet Dutchess county landscape was apparently unchanged. After an appreciable lapse of time those in the grand stand who were able to make out a faint forward movement, with which the mules seemed to have something to do. One of them, at any rate, Mrs. Webb's mule, who had the rail, raised a hoof tentatively, and then let it rest, as if in doubt. Mrs. Roosevelt's Happy flipped his ears.

Animals' Unusual Gait.

And then they started. Happy has the most peculiar and distinctive gait of any animal that travels upon legs. His ends seem to buckle together and he moves slowly, returning to the ground lightly, like a load of concrete.

Nellie's gait is a more sober thing, working on an occasional climax, when she plants her feet firmly as a statue's.

When the mules had circled the track to a point opposite the grand stand, only the upper parts of their bodies were visible, and the sulks were hidden entirely. They seemed to be leisurely ploughing for future Dutchess county crops.

Now they were in the home stretch, Nellie a trifle in the lead. Happy tumbled carelessly along and stopped for a moment to sniff at a bunch of golden red growing beside the track. It looked like Nellie's opportunity, but Happy threw back his head and brayed vociferously. He bounded forward and drew ahead of the other mule before the judge's stand was reached.

They passed it nose and nose. It was a dead heat. All that remained was for Col. Theodore Roosevelt and J. Griswold Webb each to take the reins of his wife's mule and do the pleasure of the movie men.

The mule race was the chief attraction of the afternoon for most of the fair visitors. Not an onlooker could resist the temptation to bet. "That's no kind of business to have at a fair, I come here to see horses trot 'n' pace. Beats all, I'll say."

Beyond a doubt, county fairs aren't what they used to be. An old man with a gray goatee and a grim expression of shaven upper lip drove up in a buggy to the fair grounds, hitched his mule to the race fence and hatched toward the gate. There was a wisp of smoke in his hat.

Two State troopers saw him coming and gave a hurried conference. "Looks to me like a farmer," said one.

"I'm hanged if I don't think he is," replied the other. "We better look him over pretty carefully."

The man got inside, however, and left his buggy standing out among the automobiles, but he was the only one of his kind THE NEW YORK HERALD reporter could discover. The crowd at the Dutchess County Fair might have been the crowd at Coney Island. There are no "hicks" except in vaudeville.

Dutchess's 70th Fair.

It was Dutchess county's seventy-ninth annual fair, the second oldest in the State. Its exhibits are drawn from the estates of the wealthy and from the ordinary farms of the county. There are beautiful sleek Guernsey cattle, with coats that would not look much beside those of thoroughbred horses, and fine sturdy Holsteins. The hogs are huge. There are some at the fair easily the size of a heifer.

And, speaking of size, a man staggered into the barn where the horticultural exhibit is housed, carrying two butter beans. They were both eighteen inches long and half a foot through. And an eight foot geranium was growing there.

Mr. Warren Delano, whose husband was killed by his horse at last year's fair, had a horticultural exhibit in which were shown some particularly fine water and dahlias. Mrs. John Jay Chapman exhibited a miniature rock garden in which were fifty varieties of Alpine plants. Mrs. Vincent Astor showed some horses, and there were cattle from the Ogden Mills estate.

Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, opened the fair with a speech in which he told the county folk something of the economies the Navy and Army departments were putting into effect and warned them against expecting wholesale disarmament.

PUNISH DISRESPECT TO DEAD.

Ex-Soldiers Beat Man Retaining Hat as Funeral Passed.

AUBURN, Me., Sept. 7.—Former service men marching in a funeral procession here to-day broke ranks and climbed aboard a trolley car to attack a passenger who, in a self, refused to bare his head when the colors passed.

The man was knocked down but escaped serious injury. The veterans were part of the military escort at the funeral of Capt. Frank W. Hullet.

HAYNES WILL PLUG RUM LEAKS SLOWLY; ALSO SHAKE UP STAFF

Federal Commissioner De-
nies Report of Spectacular
Crusade Here.

NO SAHARA OVER NIGHT

Thorough Reorganization
of Enforcement Corps
in City Planned.

CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS

500 Cases of Kentucky Bour-
bon Consigned to Local Drug
Company Seized.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The American State Department has made unofficial inquiry, Sept. 2, of the French Government, it is announced, as to how it would receive an official note respecting recognition of the German-American treaty.

FEELER SENT TO PARIS ON U. S.-German Treaty

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The American State Department has made unofficial inquiry, Sept. 2, of the French Government, it is announced, as to how it would receive an official note respecting recognition of the German-American treaty.

MELLON TO RENEW HIS TAX DEMAND

Will Insist on His Revenue
Scheme But Is Willing to
Compromise.

SEES COMMITTEE TO-DAY

Secretary Has Long Conference
With President, Review-
ing Entire Problem.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The Secretary of the Treasury Mellon to-day said he would appear before the Senate Finance Committee to-morrow morning to renew his demand for tax revision along the lines originally suggested in his proposals to the House Ways and Means Committee less than a month ago. The Secretary will present no formal statement, but will rely chiefly upon his previous outline of Government revenue needs.

There was a long conference at the White House to-day between the President and Mr. Mellon, at which it was understood the tax problem was reviewed in detail. While the Secretary will stand to-morrow upon the basis of his previous recommendations, it is believed he will be ready to compromise on certain tax items the adoption of which is not deemed politically wise at this time.

Mr. Mellon has estimated the total expenditures of the Government during the current year at \$4,554,052,817. He gives the estimated revenues at \$4,217,643,000. The further estimate was made that if the Fordney tariff bill is enacted before January 1, about \$70,000,000 more than the yield under the present law will be obtained.

Mr. Mellon's programme was featured by these proposals: Repeal of the excess profits taxes; repeal of soda water taxes; reduction in the surtax rates; increased tobacco taxes; increase in first class letter postage from 2 cents to 3 cents; a two-cent stamp on bank checks; 50 per cent. reduction in the transportation tax by January 1 and final repeal on January 1, 1923; a Federal automobile tax based upon horse power; repeal of the luxury taxes on wearing apparel; repeal of the levies upon perfumes, cosmetics and proprietary medicines.

In his statement on the local situation Commissioner Haynes said that reports of a contemplated spectacular effort to make New York a real Sahara over night were "visionary." He announced that the real purpose of his visit at this time was to confer with Harold L. Hart, State Prohibition Director, on matters of organization and procedure.

"I am fully persuaded," Commissioner Haynes said, "that the good people of New York are as patriotic as are the citizens to be found anywhere in America, and as such, they will lend support to every effort to enforce the prohibition law. With such support I confidently expect that law enforcement victories in New York will be all the greater because the obstacles to be overcome in many instances will be greater than those encountered elsewhere."

"In the meantime, here as in all other States, our preliminary work is going forward nicely, and, with optimism justified by an intimate knowledge of general conditions, the success of the campaign of the United States, I confidently predict the early fulfillment in very large measure of the expectations of all lovers of law and order."

Yesterday afternoon Commissioner Haynes inspected the offices of the local headquarters and held a long consultation with State Director Hart and H. E. Langley, in charge of the law enforcement branch of the campaign. The conclusion of the conference he said that he had nothing to add to the statement given out earlier.

Judge Manton's Decision.

State Director Hart, without criticizing the ruling of the court, admitted that the recent decision of Federal Judge Martin T. Manton, sitting in Brooklyn, in sustaining a demurrer to an indictment on the ground that a stolen permit for the removal of liquor was valueless unless its holder also obtained necessary accompanying forms, might operate as a handicap in the successful prosecution of persons accused of stealing the necessary permits for liquor withdrawals. The decision in effect was taken to mean that traffic in stolen permits was no violation of the law, but one of the matters to be considered along with the reorganization of the personnel of the local office is the question of safeguarding the official forms, and the prediction was made yesterday by Mr. Hart that offences growing out of laxity in this feature would speedily become fewer.

While Commissioner Haynes's appearance was the signal for new activity around the State headquarters, Deputy Police Commissioner John A. Leach had twenty-five patrolmen and ten sergeants on the carpet at Police Headquarters on charges of having failed to detect violations of the law. The arrangements were the result of inspections by headquarters men of saloons on various beats, and in most cases it was alleged liquor was found and evidence of the Central Office men. Deputy Commissioner Leach reserved decision in all cases.

State Director Hart admitted that a Federal warrant was out for the arrest of a New Jersey enforcement official of high rank, who, it was said, was wanted in connection with the Government's case against John Walton and Ellis Burnstein, also known as John Clark, arrested on Tuesday at the McAlpin

800 ILLINOIS MINERS PLAN INVASION TO-DAY

Men in Camp to Move Against
Elizabethtown.

By the Associated Press.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ill., Sept. 7.—Eight hundred miners, many of them from nearby coal fields are encamped within thirty miles of this town to-night, prepared to march on this city and Rosiclare to-morrow, leaders of the men told an Associated Press correspondent who located their camp to-day.

Reinforcements on the way from the coal fields will bring the invading army to more than 1,500 men, it was said. Deputy Sheriff and private detectives clashed with the outposts of the miners who held up two trucks and three men at the Hog Thicket ford on the Harrisburg road this afternoon. The miners retreated, leaving four prisoners and three automobiles in the officers' hands. All available citizens of Rosiclare and Elizabethtown are being urged to-night to meet the invaders.

FALL OF ANGORA NOT CONFIRMED IN LONDON

Battle Along Sakaria River
Reported Subiding.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—No confirmation has been received here of the report contained in a Smyrna despatch of Tuesday that Angora, the Turkish Nationalist capital, has fallen to the Greeks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 7.—The battle along the Sakaria River, which has been raging for several days between Greek troops and the Turkish Nationalists, has subsided. The Greeks are said to be bringing up additional artillery and two new divisions.

By the Associated Press.

GREEK GENERAL HEADQUARTERS IN ASIA MINOR, Sept. 7.—Turkish Nationalist forces have been driven from new positions, but are retiring slowly. Their losses are unofficially estimated at 12,000 killed or wounded. The Greek losses are not known, but are said to be heavy.

Continued on Fourth Page.

LEAGUE FACES ISSUE ON MONROE DOCTRINE IN BOLIVIA BOUNDARY

Serious Problem Raised in
Row Caused by Award
to Chile.

CHALLENGE IS MADE

Assembly Told It Has No
Jurisdiction Over Affairs
in America.

WILSON POLICY INVOLVED

Committees Begin Work at
Geneva Session—Argentina
Definitely Out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—The Cabinet is to be reduced from ten to nine members under a newly developed scheme for reorganizing Government departments which is to be submitted to Congress about October 1. This is to be accomplished by combining the Department of Labor with the proposed Department of Public Welfare as the Department of Labor and Welfare.

Secretary Davis of the Department of Labor is responsible for the suggestion, having made it to Walter A. Brown, chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on the Reorganization of Government Departments. It previously had been found that the Department of Public Welfare, long ago advocated by President Harding, would necessarily have included many of the bureaus of the Department of Labor.

The Cabinet now has ten members, and the reorganization scheme was not intended to exceed that number. The possibility of a reduction in the Cabinet was considered, but how it might be brought about was not clear, as Mr. Harding had asked for the Department of Public Welfare.

It was proposed that the balance be maintained by consolidating the War and Navy departments into a Department of National Defense. The Department of the Interior, which over a long period has been a carry-all for miscellaneous bureaus, was to be supplied by the Department of Public Welfare. The Department of Public Welfare, therefore, made ten departments.

The Department of Labor now includes the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Immigration, the Children's Bureau, the Bureau of Naturalization, the Women's Bureau, the United States Employment Service and the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation. The Department is much smaller than the others. It had been proposed to transfer the Children's Bureau and the Women's Bureau to the Department of Public Welfare so the department would be still smaller.

The proposal to consolidate labor and welfare into one department has been approved by many officials, particularly as a reduction in the Cabinet was thought desirable.

That there is to be a vigorous fight over combining the War and Navy departments is foreboded, but those sponsoring the proposal hope their case may be aided by the armament conference. That was indicated to-day by Representative Reavis (Neb.), one of the leading members of the Committee on Reorganization. He argued:

"Now that we are attempting to get away from heavy armaments, what better example could the United States set than to combine under one head the war-making machine, both Army and Navy, and the maintenance of the dominant in administration?"

"When there is a Cabinet meeting now, the great field of agriculture is represented by one man, Labor is represented by one man, but war by two men, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. It seems to me that it would be sensible to put the matter of defense in the hands of one man like the rest."

The reorganization committee hopes to make a report to Congress so a bill may be drawn for passage at the present session. By reorganizing departments according to their primary functions and then curtailing and consolidating officials hope to save not less than \$500,000,000 a year of taxpayers' money.

Furthermore, Europeans call attention to the fact that should the assembly vote to exclude all American disputes from its jurisdiction, basing its action on Article XXI, Asiatics, particularly the Japanese, could, in disputes with China, demand the same for Asia, thus leaving nothing but Europe under the league's jurisdiction.

Chile has not yet ratified or adhered to the International Court of Justice project. She agreed to postponement of consideration of her boundary dispute with Bolivia to-day on condition that the Assembly decide the issue she had presented in order to enable her to promptly determine her future league policy. This position was explained by Augustin Edwards, head of the Chilean delegation here.

Her other contention is that the league cannot revise treaties, or revise the Versailles treaty. If she is sustained on this point by the Assembly it would be unnecessary for it

Involved U. S. in Controversy.

Chile's acceptance of the entire American thesis as applying to the South American continent's inalienability from the league surprises Europeans. It admittedly involves the United States as guardian and the future position of all Latin-American States toward the league.

Furthermore, Europeans call attention to the fact that should the assembly vote to exclude all American disputes from its jurisdiction, basing its action on Article XXI, Asiatics, particularly the Japanese, could, in disputes with China, demand the same for Asia, thus leaving nothing but Europe under the league's jurisdiction.

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ROLLING STOCKS; INSANE.

Louise Rosine Sent to Asylum at
Atlantic City.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 7.—Miss Louise Rosine, who was arrested last Saturday for appearing on the beach here with rolled down stockings, has been pronounced insane by two police surgeons and has been placed in the County Insane Asylum.

Miss Rosine's real name is believed by the police here to be Louise Rosine Johnson. She told the police that she was a writer and that her home was in Los Angeles, but she gave no street address. Efforts are being made to find her relatives.

Continued on Fourth Page.

BRITISH CABINET INVITES DE VALERA TO SEND ENVOYS TO A NEW PARLEY SEPT. 20

Only One Condition Named,
Namely the Understanding
That Ireland Must Re-
main Within Empire

NO SIGN OF A BREAK

Committee of Ten Ministers,
Including Lloyd George,
Appointed to Act With
Full Powers.

DECISION NOT PUBLISHED

Premier Has Two Hour Con-
ference With King George
Near Inverness—Concilia-
tory Moves Forecast.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The British Cabinet has invited Mr. de Valera to send delegates to a conference with the Cabinet Ministers at Inverness on September 20, according to the Daily Mail's Inverness correspondent, who adds:

"Only one condition is imposed, namely, the understanding that Ireland must remain within the empire."

DE VALERA IS URGED TO ACCEPT DOMINION

Sir Horace Plunkett and Capt.
Harrison Send Letter to
Irish Leaders.

COOPERATION BY CONSENT

Would Have Representation
in Imperial Conference and
League of Nations.

By the Associated Press.

DUBLIN, Sept. 7.—Activity is apparent in moderate Irish circles to prevent a rupture of negotiations and the rejection of the terms until the precise significance of Premier Lloyd George's offer is definitely ascertained. Sir Horace Plunkett, who was chairman of the Dublin convention, and Capt. Harrison, chairman of the Dominion League, to-day addressed a joint letter to Eamon de Valera and the members of his Cabinet. In the letter they say:

"Ireland would be well advised to accept dominion status, if it implies, as we believe it must, full legislative and executive and economic independence, and imperial relationship, functioning as to policy and action by cooperation founded on mutual agreement arrived at by consent and carrying with it direct representation in the imperial conference and the League of Nations."

"It would reasonably follow that true acceptance by solemn treaty of dominion status by Ireland would be accompanied by extension of concurrent agreement to regulate cooperation between Ireland and the other units of the empire in all necessary matters."

They proceeded to argue that the Prime Minister offered dominion status in express terms, subject to six conditions, which appeared to indicate that there were questions that might be adjusted by agreement.

They voice the belief that Mr. de Valera must have some special information derived from his conferences with Mr. Lloyd George and they invite him to take the public into his confidence.

They clearly show they believe that on the documents made public dominion status for Ireland can be obtained, and are anxious to know the grounds for Mr. de Valera's contrary opinion.

The Sinn Fein publicity department to-day pointed out that some of the headlines and headings of paragraphs in American newspapers referred to Mr. de Valera as refusing dominion status and holding out for separation, whereas his actual position, it is maintained, is that a dominion status has not been offered, and therefore could not be refused.

While there has been little public criticism here of the method of conducting the negotiations, some of the Sinn Feiners have expressed themselves in private that while they realize de Valera is striving for the best settlement possible, there has been overmuch weight attached to what they consider non-essentials, such as naval and air service arrangements.

In their opinion more attention should be given to freedom of trade for which Ireland is anxious, and to the question of Ireland's share in the national debt and Ireland's contribution to the Imperial Treasury. On all these matters, it is pointed out, there is a possibility of bargaining with the British Government.

The nature of the Government's decision has not been made known, but it is not necessary to await publication of the reply to-morrow to realize that an important step toward war has been taken.

TRAIN IS DYNAMITED

NEAR ATLANTA, GA.

Several Injured and Engineer
Reported Killed.

ATLANTA, Sept. 7.—An Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic freight train was dynamited within eight miles of Atlanta to-day, according to reports to police station, which said several persons were injured.

Unconfirmed reports were that the engineer had been killed.

PAUL MEUNIER WANTS
COL. HOUSE AS WITNESS

Alleged French Spy Also Asks
for Ex-Ambassador Sharp.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Paul Meunier, the former radical Republican member of the Chamber of Deputies, who has been in the Senate prison for two years awaiting trial on charges of having taken part in a formal request to the court that William B. Sharp, former American ambassador to France, and Col. E. J. House be heard as witnesses in his behalf. Meunier professes to have been on good relations with Col. House.

Meunier was arrested in November, 1919, while conducting his electoral campaign in the Aube region. He was a consistent opponent of the Government, having especially attacked in speeches in the chamber the censorship of the press, suspension of newspapers and limitations on political liberty.

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